

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 24th November 1906.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—	
Persian politics	1029	The Khulna Municipality and the local District Magistrate	1035
Persian politics	ib.	The ten minutes' rule in the Calcutta Corporation ...	ib.
The Amir's visit to India	ib.		
Political significance of the Amir's visit to India ...	ib.		
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		(f)—Questions affecting the land—	
(a)—Police—		An allegation against a Settlement Officer ...	
A dacoity in Dinapur	1029		
The alleged scuffle at Mymensingh	ib.	(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
Tigers in Narail	1030	The Assam-Bengal Railway	1035
The recent incident at Calcutta between the police and the Kabulis	ib.	A railway complaint	1036
The recent incident between the police and the Kabulis in Calcutta	ib.	The Suri railway station	ib.
The fracas between the police and Kabulis in Calcutta	1031	Suggested extension of the Light Railway from Basirhat	ib.
The police and the Moghuls	ib.		
Babu Ashutosh Banerji, Sub-Inspector of Police at Dacca	ib.	(h)—General—	
The Fuller rule in Western Bengal	ib.	The Government of Eastern Bengal and Mr. Hare ...	1036
The Police Administration Report	1032	The Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	1037
An alleged case of highway robbery in Calcutta and the police	ib.	The rupee coins of 1840	ib.
		The partition : One of its alleged evil effects ...	ib.
		The papers relating to Sir B. Fuller's resignation ...	ib.
		The Fuller papers	ib.
		Two rumours	ib.
		The Agricultural Department, Bengal	ib.
		Alleged adulteration of <i>pachui</i> liquor in Birbhum ...	1038
		"On address-giving"	ib.
(b)—Working of the Courts—		III.—LEGISLATION.	
A Musalmam Judge for the Calcutta High Court ...	1032	Dr. Ashutosh Mukharji	1039
A Musalman Judge for the Calcutta High Court ...	ib.	Dr. Ashutosh Mukharji	ib.
The new court buildings at Asansol	ib.	A native as a Law Member of the India Govern-ment	ib.
The new courts at Asansol	ib.	Different laws for Eastern and Western Bengal ...	ib.
The Kemp case and Babu Atul Chandra Kar, Deputy Magistrate	1033	The proposed tenancy legislation	1040
The case of one Govinda Lal of Lahore	ib.	The Bengal Tenancy Act amendment Bill	ib.
The carrying out of a sentence of flogging at Contai ...	ib.	The last sitting of the Bengal Council	ib.
		The Bengal Tenancy Act amendment Bill	1041
(c)—Jails—		IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
Nil.		Invitation of Native Chiefs to the Agra Darbar ...	
		1041	
(d)—Education—		V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
The Campbell Medical School strike	1033	Nil.	
The Campbell Medical School strike	ib.		
Allegations against Mr. Barrow, Inspector of Schools in Assam	1034		
The removal of the Presidency College	ib.		
A complaint against a professor of the Presidency College, Calcutta	ib.		
Mr. Prothero	1035		
Vernacular text-books in Entrance schools	ib.		
Circle-pandits in the Dacca Division	ib.		

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Suggested measures for the improvement of the condition of the tea-garden coolies in Assam ...	1041
"Liberality in the government of India" ...	ib.
Alleged decay of honesty amongst the English people ...	ib.
"Our agitation" ...	1043
A national system of education for the country ...	ib.
A cartoon ...	ib.
"The feringhi poison" ...	ib.
"The past and the future" ...	1043
Partiality ...	1044
The Aga Khan and the <i>swadeshi</i> ...	ib.
A unique resemblance ...	ib.
Empire and trade ...	ib.

URIYA PAPERS.

An oppressive act of the police in Mymensingh ...	1044
Absence of teachers from the Baripada High English School ...	1045
A proposal to extend telephonic connection to Dhenkanal ...	ib.
A complaint against the Dhenkanal boarding ...	ib.
Reinstatement of two dismissed Government servants by Mr. Greer ...	ib.
The Taldanda branch road ...	ib.
The meaning of the word "domiciled" as understood by two opposing parties ...	ib.
The interests of Uriyas as opposed to those of the Bengals ...	ib.
The claims of Babu Gobinda Prasad Basu overlooked ...	1046
Objections against the appointment of Mr. Das to a seat in the Bengal Legislative Council ...	ib.
Government thanked ...	ib.
A piece of advice to the Raja of Keonjhar ...	ib.

URIYA PAPERS—concl'd.

The President elect of the Utkal Union Conference ...	1046
A proposal for the Conference of native editors in Orissa ...	ib.
Bujrakut Branch Association of the Utkal Union Conference ...	ib.
Lectures of Pandit Shivanath Sastri in Cuttack ...	ib.
The Ramkrishna Association in Cuttack ...	1047
Advocacy of social reforms in Sambalpur ...	ib.
The apathy of Sambalpur people towards their educational institutions ...	ib.
An unjustifiable order of a Kendrapara Magistrate ...	ib.
Bankruptcy of two European Banks in Madras ...	ib.
Mismanagement of the Sarada temple endowment at Jhankar in Cuttack ...	ib.
Liberality of the Raja of Dhenkanal ...	1048
An accident ...	ib.
A crocodile, the pest of Sambalpur, killed ...	ib.
A terrible man eater bagged ...	ib.
Hydrophobia in Kendrapara ...	ib.
Tigers in Dhenkanal ...	ib.
Wild elephants in Dhenkanal ...	ib.
The Raja of Gangpur stopping the export of rice from his State ...	ib.
High prices of rice in Dhenkanal ...	ib.
Scarcity of food stuffs at Joypur and other places in the Cuttack district ...	ib.
Public health in Kendrapara ...	ib.
Public health in Talcher ...	1049
Public health in Dhenkanal ...	ib.
Public health in the Cuttack district ...	ib.
The weather in Bamra ...	ib.
The weather in Talcher ...	ib.
The weather and crops in Dhenkanal ...	ib.
The weather in Cuttack ...	ib.

ASSAM PAPERS.

Nil.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

A CORRESPONDENT from Khorasan, writing to the *Roznama-i-Mukaddas* *Hablul Maten* [Calcutta] of the 12th November, says that at present anarchy prevails all over

Persian politics.

ROZNAMA-I-MUKADDAS
HABUL MATEN,
Nov. 12th, 1906.

Khorasan. The people are hopefully looking forward for a new order of things under the new Constitutional Government. Since the last Russo-Japanese War the influence of Russia has much diminished in this province, but England is still at her work. Persia should therefore send an able officer to watch over the movements of these two rivals in that part of the country.

Next to Khorasan are Seistan and the Persian Gulf, where these two rivals may fight for political supremacy. It is therefore necessary for Persia to place the province in some able hands.

A correspondent of the same paper complains of the high-handedness of the foreign people in Persia towards the natives. The local authorities take no steps to prevent it.

The same paper suggests that Government should listen to these complaints, and, if necessary, appoint a Commission to enquire into it, as neglect in the matter would stand in the way of her progress.

2. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 17th November contains a long article on the Parliamentary Government in Persia, which it concludes with the question:—“Would the

Persian politics.

BHARAT MITRA,
Nov. 17th, 1906.

English, who have wired to us the news of the Persians receiving a Constitutional Government, ever think of granting us the same?”

3. Commenting upon the expected visit of the Amir to India, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 19th November says

The Amir's visit to India.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Nov. 19th, 1906.

the whole amount of the cost incidental to the visit of the Amir is to be borne by the Indian Exchequer, and not to touch his own pocket, since he has arranged to draw Rs. 20,00,000 out of the annual subsidy paid by our Government.

4. *Al Punch* [Bankipur] of the 25th October says that the visit of the Amir, a representative of Ahmad Shah Durrani, may quiet the Bengali Babus for a time, and suggests that the best way to suppress the Bengali

Political significance of the
Amir's visit to India.

AL PUNCH,
Oct. 25th, 1906.

sedition is to hold an annual *Urs* (festival) in honour of Ahmad Shah Durrani. Birbal, one of the courtiers of Akbar, managed to keep lank and lean a goat given him by his Sovereign with the injunction to see that it did not get fat, by feeding it well in the day and placing a wolf before it during the night, and in this way pleased his Royal patron by carrying out his injunctions.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

5. *Al Punch* [Bankipur] of the 25th October notices the dacoity committed by the dacoits of Toharia, near bridge No. 7, on Godhan oilman, who was coming with

A dacoity in Dinapur.

AL PUNCH,
Oct. 25th, 1906.

some females from Khagol Pathya in Dinapur on the 13th instant. In view of the fact that the place is frequented by dacoits, and that on one occasion some police constables had been assaulted by them, the paper prays that the local Magistrate may see his way to devise measures for the protection of travellers by the road.

6. Referring to the alleged assault on students by the police at Mymensingh, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 10th November writes as follows:—

The alleged scuffle at Mymensingh.

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 10th, 1906.

If a few boys, aged 8 or 10, went to receive Rajendra Nath, was there any possibility of its causing a rebellion in the country? Were these boys demolishing the jail in the face of the fearful-looking and fully-armed Police Superintendent, Mr. Roddis? If it was the intention of the boys to break the jail, why did not Mr. Roddis calmly wait for a few minutes and see what happened? He might after that have called out regiments and used Maxim guns and bayonets in order to mow down the offending boys and with their entrails make banners of royal glory. He was

perhaps dosing at that time and fancying that the meek and peace-loving boys of Bengal were as rough and disorderly as the youths of his native country, Great Britain, or were as eager to overthrow their Government as are the unthinking, brutish Nihilist youths of Russia to overthrow theirs.

The *Purans* tell us that every drop of blood shed by the demon Raktabijs gave birth to crores of Raktabijs. Does not Mr. Roddis consider that the blood shed by tender, peaceful boys in Eastern Bengal will move the hearts of crores of peaceful Bengalis? Does he not consider that the blessings of the benign British rule in India are being gradually withdrawn by a few haughty, despotic, scheming officials?

JASOHAR,
Nov. 15th, 1906.

7. The report that a number of tigers have begun committing depredations on cattle in the neighbourhood of Narail, furnishes the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 15th November with an occasion for blaming Government for the strictness with which it enforces the Arms Act.

SANDHYA,
Nov. 15th, 1906.

8. The recent incident at Harrison Road between the police and the Kabulis elicits the following comments from the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 15th November:—

The recent incident at Calcutta between the police and the Kabulis.

What do things like these suggest? Do they not suggest that the world belongs to him who has might on his side? Is it well to passively submit to be thrashed like cowards, or is it well while getting a thrashing to thrash back? To passively submit to getting thrashed is to incur a debt, whereas to return blow for blow is to repay the debt incurred at once. Our *Shastras* teach that the gates of heaven are barred to those who die in debt. One has to be born again and again in this world until one's debts are paid off. It is therefore well that one's debts should be paid off as soon as they are incurred.

It is a burning fact that the Kabulis have taken up *lathis* to safeguard their rights and have triumphed over the police. This praise cannot be denied to them. So what have we to fear if we also take up *lathis* to protect our self-respect and our just rights, and to resist oppression?

SANDHYA,
Nov. 16th 1906.

9. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 16th November has the following:—

The recent incident between the police and the Kabulis in Calcutta.

The Kabuli medicine is *the medicine par excellence*. There is no second medicine like it, to cool down the *feringhi*, when his brain is heated. All have heard of the medicine which the Kabulis prepared to cool the heated brain of the *feringhi* chief of the city police and his subordinates. Sense came to the *feringhis* on drinking of this medicine, their tempers calmed down, and they saved their lives by abject supplication.

The thrashing which Russia has got has alarmed all *feringhi* nations generally. It is not that, in view of the approaching visit of the Amir, his subjects are being treated well. The real fact is a secret, all-pervading suspicion as to the kind of chastisement that may be in readiness for them at Kabul. Who knew beforehand of the chastisement meted out by Japan? The days are gone by when on a sudden call Lord Roberts could go and burn the bazar at Kabul. The *feringhis* are quaking in their hearts for fear of an unknown kind of chastisement.

Anyway, we are very grateful for the Kabuli medicine. The *feringhis* were getting their brains heated by assaulting unarmed boys and inoffensive gentlemen. They have now cooled down after drinking the medicine. But, brother, the heat may again affect their brains. So buy and keep the Kabuli medicine. Be in no way afraid. Remember that it is a law of Providence that nobody has any right to break your head, be he the *feringhi*, or in any way whatever connected with the *feringhi*. Administer this Kabuli medicine to any one who breaks that law of Providence.

One thing more. The Kabulis ought to be somehow rewarded for having in this manner imparted to you a knowledge of this medicine.

The *Id* festival is approaching. Is there no noble-minded rich man who can on that day distribute *halwa* amongst these foreign Kabuli heroes? Bravo! Kabulis. The Kabuli medicine is the medicine *par excellence*.

10. Referring to the recent *fracas* between the police and Kabulis in Calcutta, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th November says:—

The *fracas* between the police and Kabulis in Calcutta.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Nov. 16th, 1906.

The police is an adept in oppressing innocent people, but is incapable of chastising the guilty. This rule applies to the entire body of police officers, to the pettiest as well as the highest member of it. The police creates disturbance where there is peace, oppresses those who are peaceful and unwilling to use force, and persecutes those who are law-abiding and hold public servants in great regard. But where there is lawlessness, the police is idle. It shuns those who are ferocious and fearless, even if weak. It honours those who dishonour law and have no better respect for public servants than one has for toys. The conduct of the police in connexion with the *swadeshi* movement has furnished many instances of its great alertness in belabouring innocent school-boys, oppressing popular leaders and insulting respectable men. In Mymensingh and other places the police, while dispersing an assembly composed of Hindus and Musalmans, went so far as to ask the latter to leave the field. The *fracas* with the Kabulis has also shown the police in its true colours.

Has section 147 of the Indian Penal Code no force against Kabulis? Why were not the Kabuli rioters arrested and sent up for trial? If difficulty of identification stood in the way of making arrests, why are large arrests made in riots in which Bengalis are concerned? Again, the one Kabuli who was arrested has been respectfully discharged. Is nobody responsible for the riot? If the Kabulis are not responsible, surely the police constables, who were at its root, are responsible and should be punished. The authorities have said that there is no necessity for bringing any criminal case against the Kabulis. Why? Is there any close relationship between the Kabulis and the police? To a conscientious Judge there can be no distinction between a Bengali and a Kabuli. Why should not the same rule be applied to the case of Kabuli rioters as is applied to that of Bengali rioters? Who will answer these questions and with what face!

Now to the compromise. The arrested Kabuli has been discharged. The authorities have pocketed the insult and the blows, and ordered that the Kabulis should be given two days' time for removing their boxes from foot-paths. Many people are saying that they would not have been surprised even if police servants had removed the boxes on their own shoulders. After all, we are sorry for the police officers and constables who were roughly handled in the riot and are now in hospital.

11. Referring to the recent scuffle of the police with the Moghuls in Barrabazar, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 17th November observes:—

The police and the Moghuls.

BHARAT MITRA,
Nov. 17th, 1906.

The policeman here is a brave fellow. To remove the old and infirm betel-selling women and cigarette-selling boys from the footpath is but a small affair with him. Why did he then go to try his strength with the Moghuls? Did he not know that might was right? The police should confine its oppression to the native young clerks and not pick a quarrel with such foreigners who can move their limbs.

12. The *Dacca Prakas* [Dacca] of the 18th November praises Babu Ashutosh Banerji, Sub-Inspector of Police at Dacca, as an officer who, in equanimity and amiability of temper, activity, honesty and sympathy, is almost unique in the ranks of the police. The fact that all kinds of untoward incidents have up to date been avoided at Dacca in connexion with the *swadeshi* agitation is solely to be ascribed to the presence of this officer as head of the town police.

DACCA PRAKAS,
Nov. 18th, 1906.

Babu Ashutosh Banerji, Sub-Inspector of Police at Dacca.

13. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 18th November having learnt from a telegram that two respectable men of Sultanganj in Bhagalpur have been appointed special constables by some *Kazi* (Magistrate) and ordered to go through the police drill, says that Fullerian rule has been introduced in Western Bengal also. The paper, however, welcomes the news, as it will give some impetus to the *swadeshi* agitation in Bihar.

HITVARTA,
Nov. 18th, 1906.

The Fuller rule in Western Bengal.

HITAVADI.

14. In criticizing the Police Administration Report for 1905, the same paper notices the satisfaction expressed by Government on the working of the police during that year, and asks if the Government, in expressing its views, consulted the public also. Probably not, says the paper, since it believes that the police is still committing the same oppression as it did before. Ready to take bribes, it is always found wanting when its services are required. There are as many thefts now as there were before. The thieves, however, escape, either by throwing dust into the eyes of the police or by greasing its palm.

Police oppression and corruption have not diminished in the least. Every liquor shop pays so much to the police every month in order to be able to sell liquor after 9 P.M. Every one from the Lieutenant-Governor downwards is aware of the fact, but who cares for this? If we make a complaint, the *onus* of proving the same would lie on us. Perhaps, from the Lieutenant-Governor down to the constable no one is conscious of his being our servant who pays him. He thinks that he is to live a life of ease and comfort at our cost.

Referring to the punishments awarded to the police for corruption and oppression, the paper says the list of persons punished does not contain the name of a single Sub-Inspector or Inspector, although it is well known that higher officers also take bribes.

The paper does not believe that force is not used in obtaining confessions. The subject will be dealt with in some other issue. The police nowadays takes extra precautions to hide the fact of having used force.

So long as the Government does not improve the system of the Police Department, it will continue to be blamed. The paper is not satisfied with the report, but, on the other hand, pained to see Government not feeling shame on reading of the police oppression. There is hardly a police more oppressive, corrupt and uncivilized than that of India.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Nov. 21st, 1906.

15. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 21st November commends in an editorial note a letter which it publishes from one Mani Mohan Karmakar of No. 59-7, Jaun Bazar Street, Calcutta, narrating how, at about midnight on the 19th idem, while passing along Cornwallis Street near Kalitala, he was set upon by a number of men and robbed of cash and an *alwan* he had on at the time; how no constable responded to his appeal for assistance at the time he was being robbed, and, finally, how, when he went to the Jorasanko thana to complain, he met with a rebuff.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

AL PUNCH,
Nov. 1st, 1906.

16. *Al Punch* [Bankipur] of the 1st November strongly supports the prayer of the all-India Muhammadan deputation that all High and Chief Courts of India must have at least one Muhammadan Judge, and says that the next vacancy in the Calcutta High Court may be filled up by the Hon'ble Mr. Sherfuddin, the most qualified Muhammadan Barrister for the post.

SOLTAN,
Nov. 16th, 1906.

17. With reference to the question of a Musalman Judge for the Calcutta High Court, the *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 16th November mentions the name of Maulvi Sayyid Shamsul Huda as the fittest man for the post, Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf and Maulvi Abdur Rahim being too old and too young, respectively.

PURULIA DARPAN,
Nov. 12th, 1906.

18. The *Purulia Darpan* [Purulia] of the 12th November writes that the site which has been selected for the location of the new court buildings at Asansol is too far from the railway station and bazar, and as such is inconvenient and calls for a change.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Nov. 13th, 1906.

19. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 13th November publishes a letter complaining of the inconvenience caused by the present location of the new criminal courts at Asansol, and praying that a Munsiff's court might at least be allowed to remain at Raniganj, for the convenience of the villagers of Kanksa, Faridpur, etc.

20. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 13th November says that the decision of the Kemp case at Khulna by Babu Atul Chandra Kar, Deputy Magistrate, has made his countrymen sorry for him, while making foreigners laugh at the depth of the moral degeneration of the Bengalis. His unsuccessful efforts to defend the police, and his worthless arguments in support of the acquittal of the accused persons, have indirectly created, in the public mind, a feeling of hatred for Government service. In what class of living beings should be included men who, sitting in the judicial chair, sacrifice their conscience for the sake of self-interest or for fear of superiors, is a point which requires to be determined.

CHARU MIHIR,
Nov. 13th, 1906.

21. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 16th November narrates how, on the 12th ultimo, one Govinda Lal, a clerk of the Telegraph Office at Lahore, while passing along the streets of the town, was severely bitten by a dog which had been set upon him by a European. After remarking that this incident shows the feelings of Europeans in India towards natives, the paper preceeds to counsel Govinda Lal not to go to law over this matter, since the chances of his obtaining a conviction of his assailant are very small, and the attempt, if made, may even land himself in jail on the charge of having instituted a malicious prosecution.

SAMAY,
Nov. 16th, 1906.

22. Referring to the recent execution of a sentence of flogging passed by Mr. Good, Magistrate at Contai, upon a number of persons accused of looting grain at Kesabchak and Golabari, the *Nihar* [Contai] of the 20th November writes that the men upon whom this sentence was executed were weak and had been reduced to mere skin and bone from long-continued semi-starvation. Then, again, flogging in public is forbidden by the law. Mr. Good's action therefore calls for notice from his superiors. The paper concludes by summoning the educated community of Bengal in the name of their common manhood to combine in getting this barbarous mode of punishment abolished.

NIHAR,
Nov. 20th, 1906.

(d)—Education.

23. With reference to the strike of the students of the Campbell Medical School, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 15th November announces that in the previous week about 150 of the strikers applied, each separately, for re-admission, in compliance with the conditions Major Vaughan had imposed in this connexion and were re-admitted. The paper then proceeds to remark that the conduct of the students in the matter of this strike has given it great sorrow. First, they should not have gone away on strike at all. But if they did resolve on a strike, since the strike was organised with common consent, it was not manly on the part of the students to have left only thirteen of their number to bear the burnt of the anger of their teachers at this strike. They should none of them have gone back at all.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 15th, 1906.

24. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th November says that the students of the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, had sufficient grounds for a strike, that if the Superintendent of the school had taken measures to check the misbehaviour of some teachers towards the students there would have been no strike, and that the students struck only when they saw that petitions and prayers were of no avail. It may be that the students were wrong in having recourse to strike, but the Superintendent also is not now justified in refusing to entertain their complaints. How can the students, who have struck for the redress of their grievances, return to school unless they have reasonable hopes of their complaints being considered? The authorities should not, therefore, stick to their point of an unconditional surrender on the part of the students.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 16th, 1906.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 15th, 1906.

25. The following is taken from a communicated article in the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 15th November, headed "Terrible *kulm* upon teachers in Assam" :—

Allegations against Mr. Barrow,
Inspector of Schools in Assam.

Mr. Barrow, the Inspector of Schools of the Brahmaputra Valley in Assam, is doing most serious injustice to the inoffensive teachers of the middle vernacular and upper primary schools under his jurisdiction. He inspects vernacular schools, but he is not well up either in Assamese or in Bengali. He puts questions to the students in an indistinct, hybrid language which they cannot understand by any means. And because they cannot answer the questions put to them, the teachers are being fined. On one occasion, Mr. Barrow asked a sixth class boy "ভাৰো কোৱা বিমান?" The boy hazarded the answer "ভিন চোক" which proved unsatisfactory to his questioner, who really meant his query to be "বাবো পোনে কত?" This was the query which the boy was to answer. Mr. Barrow was wholly ignorant of the distinction between পোনে and পোনে। So he imposed upon Sadhi Ram Kakti, head pandit of the Sibsagar School, a fine of Rs. 3. On another occasion he put the question to a girl "দুই বছৰ বিমান." The girl could not return an answer promptly, for which offence Sibnath Bhattacharya, the experienced head pandit of the Jorhat Girls' School, was fined three rupees. Sibnath Babu, besides being the author of a large number of text-books for schools approved by Government, has served in the Education Department long with great credit. Then, again, because a newly admitted student of the *guru* class attached to the Gauhati Middle Bengali School could not make the students of the lower classes of the school properly go through their prescribed course of native gymnastics, the head pandit (Madhav Ram Das), the third pandit (Banamali Das), and the fourth pandit (Man Singha Das) of the institution were fined, respectively, two rupees, eight annas and twelve annas. It was also regarded as a fault on the part of the same head pandit that he could not finish in three months' time a whole year's course of study. Srijit Hali Ram Medhi, the head teacher of the Nowgong Middle Bengali School, has almost thirty years' unblemished service to his credit, and yet some petty irregularity in connexion with his note-book offered the Inspector an opportunity of fining him three rupees, and the four teachers coming next him, two rupees, one rupee, twelve annas and eight annas, respectively. He has also fined Gangaram Barua, head pandit of the Bengali school at Goalpara, and the second and the third pandit of the same institution two rupees, one rupee and eight annas, respectively. Gangaram's fault was that in the case of a student of the *guru* class who had been admitted the day preceding the day of the Inspector's visit, the usual entries as to the class he was to teach had not been made in the books of the institution. The two other teachers were fined because the fifth class boys and the third class boys were found deficient in drawing and map-pointing, respectively. In an answer-paper in a recent weekly examination on geometry, Jiban Kristo Das, a student of the fourth class of the Gauhati High School, had written "is equal" for "shall be equal." The Inspector coming to know of this, degraded the boy to the fifth class. Mr. Barrow is a raw young man, who has just passed his twentieth year and is supposed to be afflicted with-gout.

SANJIVANI.

26. The same paper thinks that the proposed removal of the Presidency College either to the northern or to the southern suburbs will cause great inconvenience to those students who are residents of Calcutta. Land should be acquired to the west of the present college site for the necessary extensions.

The removal of the Presidency
College.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Nov. 16th, 1906.

27. We have heard, says the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th November, that a Professor of the Presidency College, Calcutta, has contracted the habit of abusing his students in vile and indecent language. The present unpleasant relations produced by the *swadeshi* agitation between the students and the authorities in the country

A complaint against a professor
of the Presidency College, Cal-
cutta.

have emboldened many a school-master and professor to visit their native ill-humour on their students. But both the authorities and teachers are warned that if they push the matter too far, the consequences may be very serious. The writer threatens to publish the name of the professor of the Presidency College complained against, if he does not take the warning and mend his conduct towards students.

28. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 17th November insinuates that Mr. Little has been appointed Officiating Principal of the Presidency College, Calcutta, in supersession of the claims of Mr. Prothero, because the latter is an Italian while the former is a Scotchman, and so a countryman of Sir Andrew Fraser and Mr. Richardson, the General Secretary.

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 17th, 1906.

29. The *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 17th November is of opinion that the vernacular text-books on science, geometry, agriculture, etc., selected for the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th classes of Entrance schools are too difficult for the lads who have to read them. The instruction in science which the 7th and 8th class boys receive is almost the same as that which F. A. students receive through the medium of English. A change is called for.

RATNAKAR,
Nov. 17th, 1906.

30. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th November publishes a letter complaining that the pandits of the circle-schools in the Dacca Division, who, under orders of the Inspector, had to attend at Dacca for 2½ months from the 1st February last, in order to receive instruction in Kindergarten methods, have not yet in many cases received their travelling charges.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Nov. 20th, 1906.

The correspondent also suggests that the minimum pay per month of these pandits should be fixed at Rs. 20.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

31. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 15th November publishes a letter narrating how, for the use of the coolies employed in connexion with the jute trade at Khulna, a range of latrines was being constructed in the compound of the Mal Station Ghat without the previous permission of the Municipality; how later on, when these latrines began to be used, serious annoyance came to be felt at the neighbouring bazar; how the Municipality tried in vain to remedy this condition of things; and, finally, how on the interference of the District Magistrate being sought he, instead of punishing the culprits really concerned, severely censured the Municipality.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 15th, 1906.

32. Referring to the newly-passed ten minutes' rule regarding speeches to be made in the Calcutta Municipal Council, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th November says that it is not the desire of the authorities that native Commissioners should argue matters. However that may be, when the native Commissioners have no effective voice in the deliberations of the Council, it does not matter whether they speak for ten minutes or for ten hours.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 16th, 1906.

(f)—*Questions affecting the Land.*

33. The *Murshidabad Hitaisi* [Murshidabad] of the 13th November complains that the Settlement Officer of the Beldanga mahal is showing an improper bias in favour of the raiyats against the zamindar, even going the length of advising the former as to the manner in which they are to send in their objections.

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI,
Nov. 13th, 1906.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

34. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 15th November, after cordially praising Messrs. Woods and Berkeley, the new Agent and Chief Engineer, respectively, of the Assam-Bengal Railway, proceeds to express a hope that the rumoured impend-

JYOTI,
Nov. 15th, 1906.

ing vacancy in the office of Traffic Manager should be filled up either by Mr. Ormerod or by Mr. Nolan, and not by Mr. Cooper, whose record of service in the Traffic Department has been disgraced by the recently exposed scandal in connexion with the forwarding of consignments of rice, and by his insolent behaviour towards eminent native merchants like Gurudas Sil, the Shahaji Babus, etc.

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 17th, 1906.

35. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of 17th November says that the abolition of the local down train from Burdwan to Howrah on the East Indian Railway which used to reach

A railway complaint.

the latter station at 3 P.M., has caused great inconvenience to *chhana-walas* (vendors of curds) and other passengers. But the railway authorities will not relent. Can they not, at least, so arrange that the newly-created Benares passenger train will reach Howrah an hour earlier than at present?

BIRBHUM HITAISSI,
Nov. 11th, 1906.

36. The *Birbhum Hitaisi* [Birbhum] of the 17th November writes that the two platforms (up and down) at Suri railway station instead of, as usual, facing each

The Suri railway station.

other, are situated at a distance of two or three *rasis* from each other on the two sides of the line. Further, the down platform is only a platform in name, since it is not at all raised above the level of the surrounding ground. The paper suggests that either the down platform should be properly elevated and transferred to a site where it will face the up platform, or the single up platform should be used both for up and down trains.

The paper also speaks of the desirability of the alignment of the road now under construction between Suri town and Suri station being so altered as to make it more straight, so as to afford a shorter means of communication between the two places.

SANDHYA,
Nov. 20th, 1906.

37. A correspondent of the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 20th November writes that the alignment of the projected extension of Light Railway from Basirhat to Satkhira will pass

Suggested extension of the
Light Railway from Basirhat.

along the eastern bank of the Ichhamati through the village of Itinda and along the side of the Kuchemora *bhil*, and will involve the construction of a bridge on the scale of the Sara or Godagari bridge, at or near Itinda over the Ichhamati, or at least the establishment of a ferry service, which will mean no great convenience in the transport either of goods or of passengers. It will be a great convenience, however, if the projected extension instead of stopping at Satkhira is continued up to Jadavpur or Navaran station. Between Satkhira and Jadavpur no bridge will be needed, and the line will pass along important *ganjes* or marts of trade like Kalawa, Jhandanga, Baganchra, etc.

A new line from Satkhira may also take the route from Satkhira to Kalawa, and then from Kalawa along the Local Board road direct to Gobardanga railway station. This alignment will involve the construction of a bridge over the Ichhamati at Chandanpur-Chanduria. The bridge at this place will be half as long as the bridge at Itinda spoken of above. Even without a bridge, a ferry here would be no great inconvenience, the river here being so narrow. The adoption of this alignment will give the proprietors of the line a command of the immense trade in jute and molasses which is carried on in the villages of Patkbali, Kulat, Banyaboria, Chanduria, etc., on the banks of the Ichhamati.

(h)—General.

CHARU MIHIR,
Nov. 13th, 1906.

38. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 13th November writes as follows:—

The Government of Eastern
Bengal and Mr. Hare.

The policy of divide-and-rule, which was introduced by Sir B. Fuller into Eastern Bengal and Assam for crushing the Bengali Hindus, still continues to guide the conduct of the officials in that province. In many places officials are still inciting Musalmans against Hindus and thus causing breaches of the peace. Sir B. Fuller has gone, but his ghost remains in the country. No change in the policy promulgated by him has yet occurred under Mr. Hare. But the latter has the reputation of being a good and impartial man. Why is he silent then? The

sins of Messrs. Emerson, Jack, Kemp, Clarke, and others still remain unatoned for. Farcical trials in law-courts will not satisfy the people. It is surely the inactivity of the Government in the matter that is stimulating a new life in the country.

39. Referring to the Kemp case, the alleged Mymensingh affair and some cases of quarrel that are said to have occurred between Hindus and Musalmans in relation to the *swadeshi* movement under the instigation of the police, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th November says:—

The Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 16th, 1906.

Is not Mr. Hare aware of these cases of oppression? Or, like the police and the Magistrates, is he, too, indifferent to these things? What is, again, Lord Minto doing? These things sometimes lead us to doubt whether Eastern Bengal is really under British rule. The policy on which the administration of Eastern Bengal is conducted at present, is altogether un-British. Will there be no change in this despotic policy?

40. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 15th November is sorry that owing to the circular issued by the Railway Department warning the railway officers to receive rupee coins of 1840 after carefully examining the same, the Railway Ticket Babus as well as the public have ceased to receive them altogether. It is to be hoped that the railway authorities will lose no time in removing the inconveniences thus caused to the public by their circular.

The rupee coins of 1840.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Nov. 15th, 1906.

41. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 15th November publishes a list giving the lengths of service of the holders of the offices of Lieutenant-Governor, Member of the Board of Revenue, Divisional Commissioner, Secretary, etc., respectively, in Bengal before the partition, and in the two Bengals since the partition, and claims that this list proves that the officers now in charge of the Government of the two Bengals are officers of lesser experience in service, and presumably therefore also of lesser wisdom than those who before the partition governed undivided Bengal. This means that the chances of good government in the country are less after the partition than they were before. Let Mr. Morley take note of this, if he really wishes to know what harm the partition has done.

The partition: One of its alleged evil effects.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 15th, 1906.

42. We believe, says the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 16th November, that the papers which have been published relating to Sir B. Fuller's resignation do not give the truth about the matter. The real grounds of Sir B. Fuller's resignation have been concealed and a fictitious one presented to public view for the sake of *prestige*. English statesmen, both Liberal and Conservative, and particularly the English Government of India, never shrink from having recourse to any mean artifice for the maintenance of *prestige*, which they value even more than their lives.

The papers relating to Sir B. Fuller's resignation.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Nov. 16th, 1906.

43. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 19th November does not know if the Fuller papers as published are complete. But it suspects that much mystery remains hidden still.

The Fuller papers.

SANDHYA,
Nov. 19th, 1906.

Of one thing, however, the writer is convinced from a perusal of these papers, and that is, that Government intends working the new University so as to discourage patriotism and encourage loyalty.

44. It is rumoured, says the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 17th November, that Dr. Ashutosh Mukharji will become Law Member of the Government of India. Again, the

Two rumours.

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 17th, 1906.

London correspondent of the *Pioneer* says that a Bengali will be Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Such a rumour circulated by the *Pioneer* seems to be meant only for a joke. In fact, one would not easily believe any of these rumours. They have, nevertheless, created a sensation in the country.

BANGAVASI.

45. Referring to the last monthly report of the Agricultural Department of the Government of Bengal, the same paper takes the authorities to task for not publishing accounts of the working of the Department in vernaculars for distribution among the cultivators of the country. Even a monthly magazine has not yet been got up by the Department.

The Agricultural Department, Bengal.

BIRBHUM VARTA,
Nov. 17th, 1906.

46. The *Birbhun Varta* [Birbhun] of the 17th November writes that the *pachui* liquor which is sold by the licensees in the district of Birbhun is often adulterated with poisonous forest-produce and that consequently its use is not unoften followed by death. The paper calls upon the Excise Department to remedy this condition of things.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Nov. 19th, 1906.

"On address-giving."

47. The *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 19th November has the following in English:—

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA ON ADDRESS-GIVING.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hare, the Lieutenant-Governor of the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, has at last emerged from the seclusion of the Shillong Hills to which His Honour had consigned himself after having assumed charge of the province. He has begun his winter tour and is timed to reach Dacca, the capital of the province, by the 15th proximo. Naturally, therefore, the question as to the treatment to be accorded to the new Lieutenant-Governor has again come to the front and is being discussed all over the country. It will be remembered, Srijut A. C. Roy, the leader of the Dacca Bar, circulated a confidential circular letter among some of the leading men of the country with a view to ascertain their opinions on this all-important question. Srijut A. C. Roy, with his usual thoroughness, threshed out the question from all standpoints and put forward some unanswerable arguments in favour of giving an address of welcome to the Lieutenant-Governor. Since then matters have changed a good deal, but we do not feel disposed to attach much importance to this new phase of the partition question. Our position remains unaltered—the one of stubborn opposition to the partition in any shape. We will go further and say, in spite of Mr. Morley's repeated declaration in the House of Commons of the partition being a "settled fact," we believe, if we know how to proceed in the matter, "Honest" Morley will see it fit to unsettle it in no time. In fact, the abrogation of the partition rests with the people of the country affected by it and not with Mr. Morley. It is a mistake on the part of our leaders to think unkindly of Mr. Morley for his not meeting them half-way in their demand for annulment of the partition. Mr. Morley is supposed to be as inanimate a thing as a railway engine which only moves with the help of steam. If we can generate sufficient steam, the Morley-engine will move as surely as anything. Our leaders have to create that motive power, and until and unless that is done, no coaxing or bullying would make Mr. Morley budge an inch from the position he has taken. But we are digressing.

What fate Srijut A. C. Roy's circular letter has met with, we are not in a position to say. One stock argument of the Calcutta leaders against address-giving is, that we will thereby accept partition in its present form—at least the Government will take it in that light. The veteran editor of the *Patrika* argues thus:—

"It may be contended that if you withhold addresses the Hon'ble Mr. Hare will yet remain the ruler of the province. Quite so. Nay more. The people will have to obey his orders and the laws of the land. They will also have to pay taxes and cesses as usual and submit petitions, when necessary, to the head of the new Government. They will further have to approach the executive and the judicial authorities of the new province for the redress of their grievances and do every other thing which law and constitution demand. As a dependent race they have no option but to follow what is ordained for them by their masters. They cannot thus show their disapproval of the partition in a way which is illegal, violent or unconstitutional."

The italics are ours. According to the *Patrika* we can approach the authorities for the redress of our grievances without any way compromising our position as anti-partitionists. Besides, our respected brother enjoins us to proceed on constitutional lines. Supposing there prevails famine in an acute form, our brother would see no reason to object to our leaders approaching Mr. Hare as Lieutenant-Governor with a humble petition for the adoption of prompt effective measures to grant relief and concert measures for the same, and our leaders will of course gladly co-operate with the Lieutenant-Governor in that noble object. According to the *'atrika's* dictum, such

co-operation does not signify acceptance of the partition. Well and good. But we fail to understand why the same argument would not hold good in the case of address-giving. And to remove all doubts on the point, we may insert a paragraph in the body of the address to that effect.

Besides, our brother is for constitutionnal means. This is as it should be. What is constitution, please? A particular law or usage? Does not our constitution authorise King Edward VII to make any administrative change in India and appoint any man His Majesty thinks fit to administer that portion of the country on his behalf? If so, how can a constitutionalist a ord to keep himself aloof from one specially sent by the King-Emperor to rule over us? It may be urged that the partition itself is illegal. In that case, the *Patrika* is right in its contention, but we fear our leaders do not attach much importance to that plea—they have, in a manner, waived that legal objection. So under the circumstances we hold, the leaders cannot withhold an address of welcome from Mr. Hare without making themselves liable to the charge of inconsistency. Of course, law gives us ample latitude in this as in all other political matters. One is not bound to accept the King's order without a murmur. You can protest, agitate and agitate by all constitutional means until your object is attained.

Agitations on constitutional lines mean obedience to constituted authority first, and then submission of grievances, if any. In the present case the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam is the duly constituted authority and all your petitions, etc., are to be submitted through him. The Calcutta people are to do the same through their Lieutenant-Governor. Under the circumstances, if our leaders are to submit any petition at all, they must do it through the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam; so there is no escaping the polluted touch, so to speak, of the newly formed Government. Thus far we have tried to meet our respected brother of the *Patrika* on his own ground as a constitutionalist. There are other more cogent grounds which we do reserve for the present.

III.—LEGISLATION.

48. We are glad to hear, says the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 15th November, that Dr.

Dr. Ashutosh Mukharji.

Ashutosh Mukharji has been nominated for the office of Law Member of the Viceroy's Council. The salary of the Law Member will now remain in the country. Besides this, we are glad that the King has honoured a talented man amongst us. Judging minutely, this piece of generosity on the part of the Government may even be said to be a clever stroke of policy, and Mr. Morley and Lord Minto are to be congratulated on it.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
Nov. 15th, 1906.

49. Referring to the rumour that Dr. Ashutosh Mukharji will be appointed Law Member of the Executive Council of the Government of India, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of

Dr. Ashutosh Mukharji.

the 16th November says that it will be exceedingly glad to see the rumour turn out true. But the matter is as yet quite unsettled. Dr. Mukharji is in every way fit for the high post, but he is a black man and a black complexion is a great disqualification.

HITAVADI,
Nov. 16th, 1906.

50. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 18th November is glad to learn, though reluctant to believe, the rumour regarding the proposal of appointing the Hon'ble Ashutosh Mukhopadhyay to be the next Law Member of

A native as a Law Member of
the India Government.

the Viceroy's Executive Council.

HITVARTA,
Nov. 18th, 1906.

51. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 15th November quotes the replies given by Mr. Carlyle to the questions put at the

Different laws for Eastern and
Western Bengal.

last sitting of the Bengal Council by Mr. Jogendra Chandra Ghosh regarding legislation on identical lines in the two Bengals, as proving that, in the opinion of Government, the circumstances of Eastern Bengal are not identical with those of Western Bengal, and that therefore the legislation in the two provinces will not be strictly identical, and also as giving the lie to the Government contention that the partition of

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 15th, 1906.

Bengal implied no other political change besides merely a duplication of the administrative machinery.

SANJIVANI.

52. In commenting on the proposed amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act, the same paper, after professing its willingness

The proposed tenancy legisla-
tion.

to support any legislation which has for its object the protection of the weak against the strong (e.g., raiyats against bad zamindars), proceeds to protest strongly against the attempt which has been made in the present Bill to distinguish between good and bad zamindars. The paper firmly believes that the right to discriminate between good zamindars and bad, which is proposed to be conferred on Government will become an instrument of repression against zamindars generally. Honest and just zamindars who fail to please the local Magistrate will be held as bad zamindars, while a zamindar of the worst character will be regarded as a good zamindar if he can flatter and propitiate the Magistrate concerned. The paper is not willing to put a weapon for oppressing the zamindars into the hands of Government. It is certain that all Bengal will declare itself against this proposed piece of legislation.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BASAR PATRIKA,
Nov. 15th, 1906.

53. Referring to the Bengal Tenancy Act amendment Bill, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 15th November writes as follows:—

The Bengal Tenancy Act amend-
ment Bill.

The avowed object of the Bill is to remove the inconveniences attending the realisation of rent under the existing law, and it contains a section giving zamindars the right of realising it in a summary way. But this privilege will be extended only to such zamindars as will allow their accounts to be checked by revenue officers and will be thought fit by local authorities to enjoy the privilege. Mr. Carlyle, who is in charge of the Bill, has thus ingurgated a strange policy which cannot but be prejudicial to the real interests of the country. In interpreting this proviso, people will think that in practice, only such zamindars will be allowed to enjoy the privilege as will subserve the desires of the Government in everything and be really the most humble servants of the Magistrate, and that even if they be the most oppressive of zamindars and realise all sorts of *abwabs* from their tenants, while really good zamindars who have the interests of their tenants at heart will not get it if they fail to satisfy the authorities in other things. It is an attempt to bind the hands of the zamindars in everything, and we have been astounded at this policy of Mr. Carlyle. Some dangerous political mystery underlies the formulation of the tenancy law. The Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885 was conceived by the authorities after the holding of a conference to discuss some questions relating to disturbances on the frontier. And at that time the people of the country thought that the real object of the authorities was to bring about an estrangement of feelings between the zamindar and the tenant. And that is what has really happened. The quarrel between the zamindar and his tenant which began after the passing of the law has not yet ended. One will not take much time to guess where lies the motive of Mr. Carlyle's sympathy with the zamindars. It was only the other day that Lord Curzon accused these zamindars of oppression while attacking the Permanent Settlement in reply to Mr. R. C. Dutt's open letters to him, and plainly said that it was to check the oppressiveness of zamindars that the Bengal Tenancy Act had been passed. Lord Curzon's great favourite, Sir Andrew Fraser, now sits on the *masnad* of Bengal and Mr. Carlyle is a follower of the latter. Let the people of the country now judge with what object Mr. Carlyle has proposed the above amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act. Raja Banbihari Kapur has supported the Bill. That he can very well do, because the Bill will not harm the interests of the Maharaja of Burdwan, whose habits and propensities are too well known to the people of the country. We request our contemporaries to keep a sharp eye on the Bill and see if it is not intended to affect the present *status* of the zamindar class under the pretext of showing love to them.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Nov. 19th, 1906.

54. With reference to Mr. Carlyle's reply to the questions of Babu

The last sitting of the Bengal
Council.

Jogendra Chandra Ghosh at the last sitting of the Bengal Council regarding legislation on identical lines in the two Bengals, the *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 19th November remarks that the truth is now out at last, or as

the English proverb has it, the cat is now out of the Government bag. But nevertheless the mewling of the cat has been audible for a long time past. As for the new tenancy legislation for old Bengal, the mere fact that the editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*, the organ of the zamindars of the province, has drafted the Tenancy Act amendment Bill, makes one doubt how far the interests of the raiyats will be safeguarded in the new piece of legislation.

55. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 20th November says that the proposal to arm Government officials with power to discriminate between good zamindars and bad, which is the most important feature of the new amendment of the tenancy law in Bengal, is open to serious objections, as really good zamindars will often fail to be classed as such by Magistrates whom they may not have flattered, and as all the faults of bad zamindars who may propitiate their Magistrates will often be overlooked.

NIHAR,
Nov. 20th, 1906.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

56. The *Sindhya* [Calcutta] of the 21st November says:—

Invitation of Native Chiefs to the Agra Darbar.

Lord Minto has invited all the chief Rajas, Maharajas and Sirdars of the Punjab, the United Provinces and Rajputana to be present at the ensuing Darbar at Agra. It must be proved every year that these princes are *goiāms*.

SANDHYA,
Nov. 21st, 1906.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

57. The *Tripura Hitaishi* [Comilla] of the 13th November, after insisting

Suggested measures for the improvement of the condition of the tea-garden coolies in Assam.

on the special responsibilities of Christian missionaries and Government in regard to the coolies in the tea-plantations in Assam, commends to their notice the following suggestions for the improvement of the lot of these men:—

TRIPURA HITAIISHI,
Nov. 13th, 1906.

- (1) To discourage as far as possible Europeans or natives who are unmarried getting any post of authority in these plantations.
- (2) To encourage marriages amongst the coolies. The marriages should preferably be registered
- (3) To institute savings banks in each plantation to encourage thrift amongst the labourers.
- (4) To establish a system of night schools to instruct the coolies; the schools to be under the control of the Government Education Department.

58. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 13th November says:—

"Liberality in the government of India."

Where his interest is not at stake, the Englishman is not wanting in generosity; but where his interest is at stake he assumes a different attitude. It is with this latter aspect of the English nature that we are largely familiar, because his interest is concerned in even the smallest detail of the government of India. The interests of the Englishman and the Indian are conflicting. It is, no doubt, every man's duty to look after the interests of his countrymen. But those who are the rulers of a country have higher duties imposed on them. And their national *prestige* depends on the right performance of those duties. It is a matter of great regret that the English are forgetting these principles.

CHARU MIHIR,
Nov. 13th, 1906.

59. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 15th November quotes a passage from Smiles' "Commercial Power of Great Britain,"

Alleged decay of honesty amongst the English people.

deploring that both in the world of commerce and of politics Englishmen are falling away from their old standard of honesty, and concludes thus:—

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 15th, 1906.

In connexion with the partition and the *swadeshi* agitation, we are getting sufficient proofs of the extent to which the sense of justice amongst the English people has deteriorated.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
Nov. 15th, 1906.

60. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta], of the 15th November says:—

"Our agitation."

Our agitation arouses neither mercy nor fear in the hearts of the English. It is the self-interest of the latter which prevents them from taking mercy on us, and our cowardice and volubility stand in the way of their fearing us. Of course, our interest does not clash with the interest of the King. But it clashes with the interest of the English people, who are our *de facto* Kings. Even the European constable is our King and his interest is supposed to be the King's interest. In this state of things, it is useless for us either to weep for mercy from the English or to agitate for equal rights and privileges with them. This is our firm conviction, in spite of your Congress and such other things.

SANDHYA,
Nov. 16th, 1906.

61. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 16th November writes:—

A national system of education for the country.

A national system of education constitutes the very basis of national life. The *swadeshi* agitation can never expect to have any permanency, unless we take into our own hands the charge of educating our own boys. It is manliness, not bullets, which constitutes the principal instrument in the struggle upon which we have entered. The manner in which the *feringhis* have been for some time trying to educate us will never allow of our developing manhood. They seek to raise a crop of loyalty from the country, whereas our desire is to open the path of liberation to our three hundred millions of fellow-countrymen. We do not know if it is possible for loyalty and patriotism to grow together under a foreign rule. It could only be possible if the interests of the rulers and the ruled were identical, but where is that identity between the interests of these *feringhi* merchant-rulers and of ourselves? The *feringhis* do two kinds of work in this country—governing and sucking. They enjoy a monopoly of all such work of administration as can afford an opportunity for the development of real manliness. The rising prosperity of their commerce is daily augmenting our poverty. In the proportion in which we succeed in bringing the trade of our country into our own hands, will the earnings of the *feringhis* from commerce diminish. Our poverty implies access of wealth to the *feringhi*, just as any access of wealth to ourselves implies diminution of wealth to the *feringhi*. The using of our mental faculties and our acquiring experience and statesmanship imply a narrowing of opportunities to the *feringhi* for making use of his faculties. Such are our relations with the *feringhi*. Under these circumstances, under British rule, India can never be a field at one and the same time for raising a crop of loyalty and for making men of her inhabitants. The *feringhis* can never be as eager to use their schools and colleges for the development of strong and brave manhood as for teaching enervating loyalty. It is impossible for the *feringhis* to provide a proper system of national education for us.

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 17th, 1906.

62. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 17th November publishes a cartoon in which the *pandal* of the Indian National Congress is represented as standing in the midst of heaps

A cartoon.

of human bones and people dead or dying of starvation. The letter-press ridicules the idea of trying to secure political rights for the people of the country before saving them from the ravages of famine.

63. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 17th November writes:—

"The *feringhi* poison."

The *feringhi* poison (*kalkuta*) flower has now blossomed on the highest plane of Aryan civilisation. How beautiful and captivating. The four quarters are illumined by its beauty. But what terrible poison it is. Whoever has sought to pluck the flower has lost his senses, and his sense of individuality has departed. All India is to-day stricken with the acrid scent of this *feringhi* poison-flower.

What is now to be done? Many are thinking of fleeing away from this *feringhi* flower. What a shame that you, who are sons of Aryas, should think of fleeing like cowards. Why, you never fled for fear of anybody. Just think how the Arya system has triumphed over and found a place for the Bactrians, Turanians and Sakas who came as foreigners into the country. See, again, how it has appropriated the arts and etiquette of Islam. Why, then, should there be any fear now?

SANDHYA,
Nov. 17th, 1906.

Be not unnerved because a few men who do not know their business have lost their senses as an effect of the acrid smell of the *feringhi* poison-flower. We must gather the poison of this *feringhi* flower in the same way that the hill-men of the Himalayas gather flowers from the poison-tree. The stems of the flower must first be broken and their acrid smell and beauty got rid of before it can be plucked from the tree.

The *feringhi* poison-flower will prove very useful. It acts very beneficially on the constitution of the *feringhis*. Their madness, their mischievousness and all their diseases get cured by this poison. This poison, moreover, in the circumstances of the present day, keeps men spirited and hot. But be careful that you do not pluck it raw. Break the stalk and get it dried up before you gather it in.

If you gather the *feringhi* poison-flower in this manner, you will find that *feringhi* spirit, *feringhi* might and *feringhi* civilisation will no longer be able to oppress you, but will, on the contrary, become mere handmaids of the Aryan system.

Brethren, be not afraid. Break the stalk of this *feringhi* poison-flower by the sharp stroke of self-restraint, let it wither under the rays of Aryan glory, keep it steeped in the juice of old Hindu philosophy, and then you will see how useful it becomes. But, mind, do not let its beauty make you forget yourselves and draw you near it,—that means certain death.

64. The *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the 18th November writes as follows:—

YUGANTAR,
Nov. 18th, 1906.

"The past and the future." In Bengal both old and young entertain the fear that if the English go away from the country to-day it shall go to rack and ruin to-morrow. Have not the Indians, then, the power to defend and rule their own country? This question requires an answer.

The Englishman, it is true, has done India much mischief and done many acts inimical to her interest, both knowingly and unknowingly. But the mischief he will do her by leaving her suddenly and of his own motion to-day will be boundless and without comparison. It is absolutely necessary for our deliverance from the curse under which we are labouring that the English should hold fast to India like a leech. It is absolutely necessary for our deliverance from our curse that the English should make a thousand efforts and a thousand endeavours to keep possession of India. It will be a great danger for the country if the English let it go easily and of their own motion. Because, in that case, the obstruction which has formed itself in front of the current of manliness in this country will remain where it is, and will have no opportunity of getting removed by the force of the heavenly self-sacrifice which is called up by a state of desperation. This will undo everything. Our prayer to God, therefore, is that the English may keep fast to this country, so that we may not be deprived of the only means we possess of delivering ourselves from our curse. Once the Puranic *Kshirod Samudra* (sea of milk) yielded the pot of nectar for the benefit of the Indian gods and goddesses, and we pray that the world might this time witness the wonderful rising of the nectar of independence for the benefit of the Indians from the holy sea of blood.

It will not do for India if the English were to leave her all of a sudden. If they did, the Indians shall assuredly be undone. As fire is struck from flint by friction, so friction is necessary to arouse in the Indians their vanished powers of ruling and defending a country. We pray to God that He might not awaken in the English any desire to leave the country all of a sudden, for a single stone cannot produce a fire.

Now, therefore, we have got a solution of our difficulty. The powers of the Indians for ruling and defending their country have not completely disappeared for ever. There exist in the world many things which will not give any proof of their existence at your, mine or a like idler's call. There always exists some good rule for making patent what lies thus hidden. If the powers of the Indians for ruling and defending their country are again to be called into life, then the Indians must first of all instal their country by their own efforts. The day that sees the Indian standing on his own legs and with pride calling India "his own country" will also witness a change in his

condition, will witness a meeting of the past and the future, will witness a return of the past. On that day will the boat of progress unfurl its sails and launch itself on the sea of eternity.

HITVARTA,
Nov. 18th, 1906.

65. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 18th November has, in the course of a lengthy article headed 'Partiality,' referred to the scurrilous articles in the Anglo-Indian papers like the *Englishman*, the *Pioneer*, etc., and asks, in reference to the prosecution of the *Punjabi* of Lahore, if the Government ever thought of prosecuting any of the Anglo-Indian papers who for years have been busily engaged in creating dissension not only between the Government and the people by abusing the latter, but between the different races living in this country like the Hindus and Muhammadans.

Official oppression has of late increased very much, but not a single Anglo-Indian paper has ever written a line against it. Is all this not partiality?

AL PUNCH,
Nov. 18th, 1906.

66. *Al Punch* [Bankipur] of the 18th October says that the *Pisa Akhbar*, on the authority of the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, says that His Highness the Aga Khan has condemned the *swadeshi* movement by saying that it might in the long run bring about the total ruin of the indigenous industries. This opinion seems to be the most statesmanlike and is shared in by the Government also.

HITVARTA,
Nov. 18th, 1906.

67. A correspondent of the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 18th November likens the English traders to crows, with this distinction, that while the latter eat what is dirty and rotten, the English traders take away what is best in a country.

These traders flock to a country where there is wealth and prosperity. The crows also assemble in large numbers in populous places where they get plenty to eat. Like crows, they also raise a howl when anyone of them is attacked. Both are clever. A crow has his opportunity when a man is off his guard. The Englishmen also try to obtain a footing in a country of which the ruler is not very careful. In this way the English traders resemble the crows in all but one respect.

HITVARTA,
Nov. 20th, 1906.

68. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 20th November compares the foreign rule of the Moghuls with that of the English, and points out that, unlike the Moghuls who adopted India as their own country, the English rulers have no abiding interest here; besides, the Moghuls were not traders, whereas the English are not only rulers but traders as well. The result is that evil days for India commenced with the assumption of the government of this country by the English. Revenue was taken from the people to support the white men, and whatever was left went to make the English traders rich. The English looked to their own interest and neglected the arts and industries of this country. Every opportunity was taken to destroy them.

The people of a country must starve where its ruler is also a trader, but it is a happy sign that they have now realized the true situation.

The *swadeshi* agitation is a struggle between the Indian and the Anglo-Indian interests.

The English rulers should bear in mind that any effort to snatch away what little is left to the starving Indian would produce the same terrible results as are seen in other European countries.

URIYA PAPERS.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI.
Nov. 10th, 1906.

69. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 10th November regrets to note that the Mymensingh police should have been so inconsiderate as to beat school-boys, who had on the spur of patriotic zeal come near the Mymensingh Jail compound on the 27th of the last month to receive their comrade, Rajendralal Sha of Tangail, timed to be released on that date, and who did not oppose the police in any way. This oppressive act on the part of the police has raised a hue and cry all over India, and has discredited the administration of Eastern Bengal and Assam in the opinion of the Indian public.

70. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 12th November complains that three teachers belonging to the Baripada Higher English School having proceeded on leave, the instruction of the pupils of the institution suffers in every way.
Absence of teachers from the Baripada High English School. *MANORAMA*, Nov. 12th, 1906.
71. The Rajas of Bamra, Khalicote and Dhenkanal having introduced telephones into their respective States, the *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 10th November proposes to have the Dhenkanal *garh* connected with Parjang, Motgan and Bhuvan in that State by telephone on the ground of public convenience.
A proposal to extend telephonic connection to Dhenkanal. *GARJATBASINI*, Nov. 10th, 1906.
72. The Dhenkanal correspondent of the same paper complains that the boarding attached to the Dhenkanal Higher English School is not managed properly, and that the boarders rarely get their supper before 12 midnight. The Head-Master of the institution should look after the comfort and convenience of the boarders without delay.
A complaint against the Dhenkanal boarding. *GARJATBASINI*.
73. Referring to the appeals of one peon and one *amla*, belonging to the Cuttack Collectorate, who were dismissed by the Cuttack Collector on insufficient grounds, disposed of by Mr. Greer in the last week, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 10th November observes that the reinstatement of the above servants in their respective posts by the Commissioner has not only given satisfaction to the public, but has enhanced the reputation of Mr. Greer for fairness and justice.
Reinstatement of two dismissed Government servants by Mr. Greer. *UTKALDIPIKA*, Nov. 10th, 1906.
74. A correspondent of the same paper draws the attention of the Cuttack District Board to the condition of that branch of the Taldanda road which passes through Manijanga, Jagannathpur and Srirampur to Ersama, and states that the branch road should be at once repaired, as it is in a deplorable state and frequented by a large number of travellers every day.
The Taldanda branch road. *UTKALDIPIKA*.
75. In connexion with the appointment of Uriya graduates to the Provincial and Subordinate Executive Services, a controversy is raging over the meaning of the word "domiciled" among some of the native papers of Orissa. According to Government definition, "domiciled" means one who has a permanent house in a district. The editor of the *Star* seems to think that whoever has a house erected in a district for whatever purpose may acquire the right of domicile. The *Utkal Darpan* [Sambalpur] of the 5th November is of opinion that those persons whose ancestors emigrated to Orissa in pre-British days and who possess the characteristics of the people of Orissa are to be considered as domiciled Uriyas. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* and its correspondent want to preserve the interests of the "domiciled" Bengalis by excluding foreign Bengalis from the category of the term "domiciled."
The meaning of the word "domiciled" as understood by two opposing parties. *UTKALDARPAN*, Nov. 5th, 1906.
76. The *Star of Utkal* having preached the doctrine of union and nationality and having proclaimed all Indians as belonging to one nation, the *Utkaldarpan* points out that even after 150 years of British rule, the Indian nationalities have shown no sign of fusion. They are all growing in their own way, each having its own language, manners, customs and habits. Under these circumstances, it is not desirable that one Indian nation should encroach upon the rights of another; and as the custodian of the rights of the various nations, it is the duty of the British Government to see that no such encroachment is made. The Uriyas have been complaining against the Bengalis ever since Dr. Hunter visited Orissa. It is for want of independent journals that they have never been able to make themselves sufficiently heard. Since the Bengali leaders are moving heaven and earth to find higher appointments for their countrymen, it is not unreasonable that the Uriyas should ask for minor appointments in their own country. The writer thinks that the Bengalis are not the proper persons to guide the Uriyas, for a nation which is under the guidance of
The interests of Uriyas as opposed to those of the Bengalis. *UTKALDARPAN*.

another nation is the least fitted to guide a backward nation. It is a matter of regret that the Bengalis, who are foremost in advocating higher administrative reforms, should be unwilling to confer elementary rights upon their less advanced neighbours.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Nov. 7th, 1906.

77. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 7th November strongly recommends the claims of Babu Gobinda Prasad Basu, B.A., for a situation in the Provincial Executive Service, and draws the attention of the Commissioner of the Orissa Division to it. It is said that his claims have been overlooked and that he should be taken into the Executive Service on the first opportunity that presents itself.

The claims of Babu Gobinda Prasad Basu overlooked.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.

78. A correspondent of the same paper, who calls himself "Unpleasant truth," points out that Mr. Das, though highly spoken of by both the *Utkaldipika* and the *Star of Utkal*, should not be returned as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, as he has never been an advocate of any principle or institution that goes towards developing the ideas of local self-government. On the other hand, he has cut off all connection with the Indian National Congress, which has advocated the cause of local self-government for the last 22 years. He has done very little to help the growth of the ideas of local self-government in the minds of his countrymen. He has given no chance to any of the rising men or public bodies in Orissa to associate with the Indian National Congress. He is too old for active public service, and he should therefore retire in favour of others who have a genuine regard for the welfare of the people of Orissa.

Objections against the appointment of Mr. Das to a seat in the Bengal Legislative Council.

MANORAMA,
Nov. 12th, 1906.

79. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 12th November thanks Government for its co-operation with the Executive Committee of the Indian National Congress in making the ensuing Indian Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Calcutta successful, and for providing accommodation for the delegates of the Congress on the *Maidan* attached to Fort William.

Government thanked.

GARJATBASINI,
Nov. 10th, 1906.

80. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 10th November regrets to note that there are very few good roads in Keonjhar. The road passing through Anandpur, Kusalaswar and Gonasika to Pal Lahara is in the worst condition imaginable. The direct road from Keonjhar *garh* to Kusalaswar lately constructed by the Dewan, Babu Gopal Ballav Das, is lying in a neglected condition. As the Raja of Keonjhar has shown a taste for internal reforms, the writer advises him to take care of his roads before launching into other objectionable undertakings.

A piece of advice to the Raja of Keonjhar.

GARJATBASINI.

81. The same paper approves of the election of the proprietor of Kanika as President of the Utkal Union Conference that is to sit at Berhampur in December next, and hopes that he will discharge his duties satisfactorily.

The President-elect of the Utkal Union Conference.

GARJATBASINI.

82. The same paper approves of the proposal of the *Prajabandhu* to invite the editors of all native papers in Orissa to assemble at a meeting to be held at Berhampur in connexion with the forth annual meeting of the Utkal Union Conference, with the object of laying down rules for the guidance of native papers, whereby they may be made more useful and instructive to the public in future.

A proposal for the Conference of native editors in Orissa.

GARJATBASINI.

83. The same paper states that out of four Branch Associations of the Utkal Union Conference in the Talcher State, the Bajrakut branch association may be said to have life and vitality, as it meets regularly once in a month to discuss economic and other problems affecting the prosperity of the people of Orissa in general and of the people of Talcher in particular.

Bajrakut Branch Association of the Utkal Union Conference.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Nov. 10th, 1906.

84. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 10th November publishes the proceedings of two meetings, held in Cuttack in the last week, to hear the lectures of Pandit Sivanath Sastri, a missionary of the Sadharan Brahma Samaj in Calcutta. The lecturer drew the attention of the public

Lectures of Pandit Shivanath Sastri in Cuttack.

to the abject poverty of the Indians, which has been caused to a great extent by over-population. He therefore advised the audience to emigrate to other countries, there acquire riches by agriculture, and thus contribute to the accumulation of national wealth.

85. The same paper publishes the proceedings of the Ramkrishna Association held in Cuttack in the last week, with the object of befriending the poor and the helpless. The meeting was presided over by Babu Abhiram Bhanj, who pointed out the advisability of doing something substantial for the relief of the blind, the lame and the diseased persons, of whom a large number are in a helpless condition. The object of the Association was one which commended itself to the sympathy of all sections of the native community. The writer advises the Association to prepare a list of all helpless persons in Cuttack and make arrangements for the doling out of rice or pice to them at regular intervals by the assistance of the charitable public. The Association seems to bear the name of "Ramkrishna" in honour of Ramkrishna Paramahansa, who was noted for his piety and charity.

UTKALDIPIKA.

86. The *Utkal Darpan* [Sambalpur] of the 5th November is of opinion that the Brahmin Samaj in Sambalpur is in a lamentable condition, and that certain urgent social reforms are necessary to infuse new life and vigour into that community.

UTKALDARPA
Nov. 5th, 1906.

87. The same paper points out that the people of Sambalpur have very little sympathy for their educational institutions. This was very clear on the annual prize-distribution day of the Sambalpur Higher English School, for though the Head-Master of that school invited a large number of gentlemen to attend the prize distribution meeting and provided seats in the school hall for their accommodation, very few cared to accept the invitation. To the credit of the Bengali community, it must be said that some of their members attended the meeting and took interest in its proceedings. With this apathy on the part of the people of Sambalpur, it is no wonder that the results of the University examinations, as shown by the institution, should be far from desirable.

UTKALDARPA.

88. The Kendrapara correspondent of the *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 7th November states that a woman of village Gopa in Kendrapara was fined Rs. 10 and sentenced to undergo imprisonment for one week for having attempted to commit suicide. As the woman was in labour, and being unable to suffer the pain of delivery wanted, on the spur of the moment, to put an end to her existence, the infliction of imprisonment was a questionable order, for after being released from the jail she will be out-casted by her people and thus thrown overboard into the sea of trouble. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 10th November also objects to the order of the Magistrate on the same grounds. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 10th November regrets that the Magistrate being an Indian was not able to foresee the consequences of his order.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.
Nov. 7th, 1906.

89. Referring to the bankruptcy of the Arbuthnot and the Binny Companies in Madras, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 10th November points out that the Indians committed a great mistake in depositing their savings in European Banks and they must now feel the consequences of their unwise action. The Indians should now be more careful and establish their own Banks for the benefit of their countrymen.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Nov. 10th, 1906.

90. The Jhankar correspondent of the same paper states that the property of the goddess Sarada in that place is being mismanaged, and the rites and ceremonies connected with her temple are being performed by borrowing paddy from creditors. The members of the committee in charge of the temple endowment, as also the gentlemen of the locality,

UTKALDIPIKA.

are quite indifferent to the matter. This is a sad news for the general Hindu public.

GARJATBASINI,
Nov. 0th, 1906.

91. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 10th November speaks highly of the liberality of the Raja of Dhenkanal, who granted three scholarships to three poor boys of the Dhenkanal School.

Liberality of the Raja of Dhenkanal.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Nov. 10th, 1906.

92. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 10th November states that a boy 16 years old, while riding a cart loaded with pulse, in company with another boy, in Bamra, was thrown out of his seat and killed by the wheels of the cart passing over his body.

An accident.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI.

93. The same paper states that the Dewan of Burasambar killed a crocodile in the Mahanuddy, near the Sambalpur town, and thereby earned the gratitude of the people of that town, as the crocodile was looked upon as a pest by all.

A crocodile, the pest of Sambalpur, killed.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI.

94. The same paper states that Babu Shyamsunder Nunda, the Manager of Hindol, succeeded in shooting a tiger that had killed several persons.

A terrible man-eater bagged.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Nov. 27th, 1906.

95. The Kendrapara correspondent of the *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 27th November states that a man belonging to village Ayama in that subdivision of the Cuttack district, was bitten by a mad jackal.

Hydrophobia in Kendrapara.

GARJATBASINI,
Nov. 10th, 1906.

96. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 10th November states that a tiger is killing cattle in Balaramprasad in Dhenkanal and committing other devastations all round.

Tigers in Dhenkanal.

It is said that the tigers have been so bold as to frequent lands adjoining the Dhenkanal boarding institution. It is said that a tiger is killing men almost every day at Mahishipatna, situated at a distance of two miles from the Dhenkanal *garh*.

GARJATBASINI.

97. The same paper states that wild elephants are destroying crops at places situated at a distance of about two miles from the Dhenkanal *garh*. The Raja of Dhenkanal should try to seize these elephants.

Wild elephants in Dhenkanal.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Nov. 7th, 1906.

98. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 7th November approves of the action of the Raja of Gangpur, who has, by an executive order, stopped the export of rice from his State. The writer agrees with the *Prajabandhu* in the latter's remarks that such measures are necessary in the Orissa Garjats, where communications are very bad and whither no food-grain can be conveyed quickly at the shortest notice in the case of an emergency. It is therefore prudent not to allow the food-stocks of those States to drift into foreign places through various channels in seasons of scarcity or bad crop.

The Raja of Gangpur stopping the export of rice from his State.

GARJATBASINI,
Nov. 10th, 1906.

99. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 10th November states that fine rice sells at six seers and coarse at eight seers per rupee in Dhenkanal. What is noticeable is that rice even at these high rates is not always available.

High prices of rice in Dhenkanal.

The boarders in the Dhenkanal boarding institution are now and then compelled to live on bread through sheer want of rice.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Nov. 10th, 1906.

100. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 10th November draws the attention of the Cuttack Collector to the scarcity of food in Joypur and other adjoining places in the Cuttack district. It is said that rice is not available there, and rice-dealers are therefore compelled to sell rice

Scarcity of food-stuffs at Joypur and other places in the Cuttack district.

at the rate of four or five seers per rupee. This is attributed to the late stormy and rainy weather which injured both paddy and *rabi* crops and thereby brought about this state of things.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Nov. 7th, 1906

101. The Kendrapara correspondent of the *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 7th November states that cholera and fever prevail in certain parts of that subdivision of the Cuttack district.

Public health in Kendrapara.

102. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 10th November states that fever prevails in that State and that it is attributed to a change of weather. *Garjatbasini*, Nov. 10th, 1906.
Public health in Talcher.
103. The Dhenkanal correspondent of the same paper states that a cold wind is inducing fever in that State. *Garjatbasini*.
104. The Jhankar correspondent of the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 10th November states that fever, cough and cold prevail in that part of the Cuttack district owing to a change of weather. *Utkaldipika*, Nov. 10th, 1906.
Public health in the Cuttack district.
105. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 10th November states that there was a little rain there in the last week and that the cold weather has already set in. *Sambalpur Hitaishini*, Nov. 10th, 1906.
The weather in Bamra.
106. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 10th November states that there was rain there in the last week and that it has done some good to the *rabi* crops in general. *Garjatbasini*, Nov. 10th, 1906.
The weather in Talcher.
107. The same paper states that there was good rain in Dhenkanal in the last week, and that it is expected to benefit the standing crops there. *Garjatbasini*.
108. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 10th November states that the cold weather has set in, inducing fever here and there. Its Jhankar correspondent states that there was rain in the last week in that part of the Cuttack district. Its Kendrapara correspondent states that, owing to stormy and rainy weather, the early paddy has been injured to a certain extent. *Utkaldipika*, Nov. 10th, 1906.
The weather in Cuttack.

NARAYAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARYYA,

Bengali Translator.

THE BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 24th November, 1906.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 24th November 1906.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
Nil.		Bengal-Nagpur Railway passenger grievances ...	503
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		(h)—General—	
(a)—Police—		The truth about the "Reign of terror" in the Bengal Secretariat Press ...	503
Cattle flayed alive at Rajnagar and inactivity of the police ...	501	The fruits of the partition ...	ib.
The Kabuli riot in Harrison Road ...	ib.		
Ditto ditto ...	ib.	III.—LEGISLATION.	
Ditto ditto ...	ib.	Bill to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885 ...	503
The chaukidari tax ...	ib.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	504
Ditto ...	ib.	The Jute Bill ...	ib.
(b)—Working of the Courts—		IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
Sir Chunder Madhab Ghose's successor ...	501	Nil.	
The Midnapore looting case ...	502	V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
Proposed formation of two distinct cadres of subordinate judicial officers—one for Eastern and the other for Western Bengal ...	ib.	Nil.	
(c)—Jails		VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
Nil.		The partition in Parliament ...	504
(d)—Education—		Ditto ditto ...	ib.
The Presidency College—to be removed or not? ...	502	Ditto ditto ...	ib.
Mr. Prothero's supersession ...	ib.	Regeneration ...	ib.
Private work by educational officers ...	ib.	A perilous time ...	ib.
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—		The Fuller papers ...	505
Babu J. C. Bose's pension ...	503	Ditto ...	ib.
(f)—Questions affecting the land—		The new spirit ...	ib.
Nil.		The guardianship of British bayonets ...	ib.
		The unrest in Bengal ...	ib.
		Appointment of an officer to report on the conditions of labour in India with special reference to cotton factories ...	ib.
		Indian students in England ...	506
		The wars of the future ...	ib.
		The present crisis and our duty ...	ib.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

1718. A correspondent writing to the *Weekly Chronicle*, states that there are rumours that cattle are either being flayed alive or poisoned at Rajnagar, and that the Sylhet Police are doing nothing to trace the offenders. *WEEKLY CHRONICLE, 14th Nov. 1906.*
 Cattle flayed alive at Rajnagar and inactivity of the police.
 This abominable practice of flaying cattle is disastrous to the interests of the poor, and it behoves Government to adopt drastic measures to suppress it.

1719. The *Telegraph*, while expressing satisfaction that the Calcutta Police got a thrashing from the Kabulis in Harrison Road, cannot understand why the authorities made no resort to fire-arms when they were being worsted. *TELEGRAPH, 17th Nov. 1906.*
 The Kabuli riot in Harrison Road.
 In the Tallah riots the services of troops were requisitioned, but in this case no such action was taken and not a single arrest was made. Was this due to the approaching visit of the Amir?

1720. The *Indian Empire* does not see why the recent Kabuli riot should afford a pretext for railing at the incompetence of the Calcutta Police, as the latter were heavily outnumbered, and it was only natural that they should retreat. While this is true, it is also equally true that the police did not give a very creditable account of themselves on an occasion when they might very much better have done. Hitherto their victims have been unoffending students, but the moment they have to deal with Pathans—and with justice on their side—they find discretion the better part of valour! How do the cruel and cowardly instances of police oppression compare with this discreditable exhibition? *INDIAN EMPIRE, 20th Nov. 1906.*
Ibid.

1721. The *Indian Mirror* has no doubt that "the miserable incapacity of the Calcutta Police to cope with the Peshawari Pathan in the Harrison Road affair will have a most disastrous result on the peaceful and simple people of rural Bengal." *INDIAN MIRROR, 23rd Nov. 1906.*
Ibid.

1722. With reference to Mr. Morley's statement in Parliament that he can hold out no hope that the chaukidari tax will be entirely remitted, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* asks the Secretary of State if he is aware that this impost 'is the cruellest ever conceived by man, and levied in any part of the known world?' It is a tax that is exacted from the poverty-stricken millions in a poverty-stricken land, and as such has no parallel in the world. *AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 20th Nov. 1906.*
 The chaukidari tax.

1723. The *Bengalee* writes that the Local Government has taken an unconscionably long time in making up its mind in regard to giving effect to the recommendations of the Police Commission in connection with the chaukidari tax. Almost all the other recommendations have now been disposed of, but those relating to this most objectionable tax are still "under consideration, and goodness alone knows when they will enter upon the stage of execution." Sir Andrew Fraser may be a man of ability, but he has been uncommonly successful in concealing it from the Bengalis. He has coquetted with many questions but disposed of none. His policy may best be summed up in the familiar lines of the poet:— *BENGALIEE, 23rd Nov. 1906.*
Ibid.
 "To promise, pause, propose, postpone,
 "And end by letting things alone."

(b)—Working of the Courts.

1724. The *Indian Nation* earnestly hopes that Sir Chunder Madhab Ghose's successor will be a man who commands the confidence both of the public and of the legal profession. Some appointments that have been made to the High Court within the last 15 or 20 years have not tended to enhance the strength and therefore the dignity of that high tribunal. This is made clear by the fact that nowadays practitioners whose earnings slightly exceed the emoluments of a Judgeship, will not accept the latter, whereas formerly men of large practice accepted officiating Judgeships! Clearly a seat *INDIAN NATION, 17th Nov. 1906.*
 Sir Chunder Madhab Ghose's successor.

on the Bench of the High Court has lost the old dignity, and in filling up the Judgeship now vacant, Government should give preference to men of ability and respectability.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
29nd Nov. 1906.

1725. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* asks if Sir Andrew Fraser, as a good Christian, can approve of the brutal sentences so brutally inflicted by Mr. Good, Subdivisional Officer, Tamluk, on the accused in the looting case. It will be remembered that these men, goaded by hunger, made a raid on some rice boats, and for this sixteen have been flogged in a manner that has shocked the Tamluk public.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
22nd Nov. 1906.

1726. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* refers to a persistent rumour to the effect that the Government of India have asked the High Court to form two distinct cadres of subordinate judicial officers, one for Eastern and the other for Western Bengal, and states the rumour has created 'a feeling of alarm and a sense of wrong.' If a division were made, it would in the first place materially affect the prospects of some officers. Secondly, those officers consigned to the new province will for no reason be compelled to vegetate in an unhealthy province unadorned with a single good district. Lastly comes the question as to the principle on which the proposed division of officers is to be made, and in view of these difficulties, to say nothing of the injustice of the arrangement, the *Patrika* urges the Hon'ble Judges to be firm and strongly recommend the shelving of one of the most mischievous and unreasonable proposals that has emanated from Sir Bampfylde Fuller.

(d)—Education.

TELEGRAPH,
17th Nov. 1906.

1727. The *Telegraph* writes that although the Ranchi College scheme has received its quietus from the Government of India, and the post of Director of Public Instruction restored to the members of the Education Department, Sir Andrew Fraser is still bent on creating some sort of stir by raising the question of the removal of the Presidency College to a site in the suburbs. The journal states that there is no necessity whatever for removing the college. It is central and should be left where it is. If it is the object of Government to remove students from the region of political agitations, this object would not be attained by the removal of the Presidency College only. The missionary and other private colleges would remain where they are. As English education is the only passport into Government service, it should not only be made as cheap as possible, but placed within the easy reach of all.

TELEGRAPH,
17th Nov. 1906.

1728. The *Telegraph* considers that the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose was wanting in discretion when, by his interpellation, he left the Government no alternative but to denounce Mr. Prothero as worthless and proclaim Mr. Little the reverse. There could have been only one reason why Mr. Prothero was superseded, namely, because he was not properly qualified, and to have extorted a *pronouncement* to this effect at a public meeting was doing Mr. Prothero a distinct disservice. Well might he exclaim, "Save me from my friends!"

BENGALIEE,
22nd Nov. 1906.

1729. The *Bengalee* says that the Home Department Resolution dealing with the question of fees received by officers of the Educational Service for private work undertaken outside the scope of their ordinary duties will be received with blank amazement by the officers concerned. The journal is afraid that those officers who are in the bad books of the Director, or any of his subordinates, must bid adieu to the hope of supplementing their incomes by undertaking private work. These new fetters forged for restricting the freedom and incomes of educational officers will not certainly tend to make the service less unpopular than it already is.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

1730. With reference to the discussion in regard to granting a pension to

Babu J. C. Bose's pension.

Babu J. C. Bose, late Deputy License Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, the *Bengalee* writes that the Chairman took up a highly sanctimonious tone in his speech opposing the application. The journal regrets that the Hon'ble Mr. Allen should have throughout betrayed an amount of *zid* in connection with the matter which will scarcely tend to enhance his reputation.

BENGALKEE,
23rd Nov. 1906.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway passenger grievances.

1731. The *Bengalee* asks the Bengal-Nagpur Railway authorities, if they do not find it possible to run more passenger trains, to stop the mail at all places of importance.

BENGALKEE,
18th Nov. 1906.

(h)—General.

1732. *Bande Mataram* writes that the accounts that have been appearing

The truth about the "Reign of terror" in the Bengal Secretariat Press.

in the columns of certain Anglo-Indian newspapers on the subject of the "Reign of terror" in the Bengal Secretariat Press are untruthful and have been published with a view to screening a certain Press official, regarding whom *Bande Mataram* makes the following statement after inquiry :—

BANDE MATARAM,
16th Nov. 1906.

"The official has been charged with misappropriating public money, with grossly neglecting both the interests of the Government and the men under his charge. There is a shortness of types in the Bengal Secretariat Press, in spite of which types have not only been lent but sold to private presses without Government sanction. The official in question has not scrupled to let quarters granted in the building for the free use of officers for his own private benefit. The petition makes insinuating remarks about the connection between the official and his Madras type-writer, who is allowed all sorts of privileges, and enjoys the sole companionship of her employer, the whole day, and stays with him after office-hours. Further, it remarks that since this official has taken charge 'the expenditure has increased by leaps and bounds, while the outturn of the Bengal Secretariat Press has decreased. An examination of the Press annual figures will give an idea of this.' Twenty other charges have been recorded against this able official. The Government has taken no notice as yet of the petitions which we shall publish in these columns if necessary. It appears that a tale of persecution could be related, with a far greater semblance of truth, that would implicate the other party as the aggressor."

1733. The *Bengalee* points to the refusal of the people of Rajshahi to

The fruits of the partition.

co-operate with the Government for the establishment of Co-operative Societies as a circumstance marking the entire relations between the Government and the people. A vote of want of confidence, embodied in a tangible act, is far more eloquent in its testimony than a formal resolution to the same effect passed at any public meeting. The confidence on the part of the people in the Government will not be restored until the partition of Bengal has been modified or withdrawn. Hitherto the officials have led and the people have followed. "We now decline to follow their lead. We have now a mind of our own and can think of our own affairs in our own way. And what is more, we are prepared to assert our own opinion despite official pressure."

BEHARKEE,
23rd Nov. 1906.

III.—LEGISLATION.

1734. The *Telegraph* heartily supports the 'avowed principle' of the

Bill to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885.

Bill to amend and supplement the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885, but considers that serious objection should be taken to some of its provisions. When a landlord is allowed to realise his rent by the summary procedure, why should

TELEGRAPH,
17th Nov. 1906.

any cases arising between landlord and tenant in consequence, be tried by a revenue officer familiar with the circumstances of the estate? This power belongs to the Civil Courts, and its relegation to revenue officers places zamindars under their control.

BENGALUR,
3th Nov. 1906.

1735. The *Bengalee* finds in the speech of "that bumptious and over-rated Anglo-Indian merchant"—the Hon'ble Mr. Bertram—the genesis of the proposal to increase the road-cess by 50 per cent. Bengal, it says, can very well survive if British capitalists do not consider it worth their while to invest their money in railways in Bengal. The whole country should protest against the iniquity of this further taxation in order to provide safe investment for British capital.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
21st Nov. 1906.

1736. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* notices that the Chamber of Commerce have asked Sir Andrew Fraser to take up the Jute Bill without further delay, quite forgetting that the Rent and Local Self-Government Bills are more than enough to convulse the whole of Bengal. From one point of view these measures are to be welcomed, as the province is almost dead and requires stimulation. Sir Bampfylde Fuller was able to rouse new Bengal to life by means of an oppressive rule, and Sir Andrew Fraser will, in the same way, stir up his province if he were to push the above measures through. The Rent Bill will place both zamindars and raiyats at the absolute mercy of Government and at the same time render their mutual relations more acrimonious. The Local Self-Government Bill will legalise this illegal misappropriation of the road-cess, and the Jute Bill, in its present form, would lay the axe at the root of that industry. What is the British Indian Association doing? Little is it aware of the danger ahead.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

KAYASTHA
MESSENGER,
5th Nov. 1906.

1737. The *Kayestha Messenger* holds that the Government itself is responsible for the intensity of the present partition agitation. The unrest has been steadily increasing, and this circumstance should prove beyond all doubt that the partition of Bengal was an unsound administrative measure. An agitation over a false or imaginary grievance could not have lived so long and grown in volume with time. The Bengalis have *really* suffered by the measure, their national interests have been affected, and it behoves the Secretary of State to afford redress, especially when he admits that the partition was a mistake.

BEHAR HERALD,
17th Nov. 1906.

1738. The *Behar Herald* writes that whatever interpretation "optimists like the *Bengalee*" might put upon the recent declarations made by Mr. Morley on the subject of partition, there can be no doubt that the Indian public are fast losing confidence in their Liberal Secretary of State. The oftener he repeats that the partition is a settled fact, the more he fans the flame of discontent and places a premium on agitation and unrest.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
19th Nov. 1906.

1739. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* points out that it would be quite possible to modify the partition of Bengal in a way satisfactory to all parties and at the same time to maintain a continuity of policy. The late Secretary of State has made this compromise both easy and dignified, and if his Commissioner-Governorship scheme were adopted, it would in no way injure the so-called prestige of Government.

NEW INDIA,
17th Nov. 1906.

1740. *New India* observes that the work of regeneration is one that is beset with dangers and difficulties which action must meet and overcome. The "thunders of autocracy" may be directed against the people, the "horrors of Cossackism" may be inflicted on them, but they would welcome these, more than ever convinced of the justice of the cause, more than ever assured of triumph over an "alien despotism" which in its "blind arrogance" seeks to keep the nation in perpetual thralldom.

INDIAN MIRROR,
18th Nov. 1906.

1741. The *Indian Mirror* writes that the march of progress witnessed in almost entire Asia leaves no doubt that the rise of Asia, as predicted some years ago, has commenced in right earnest and that no earthly power can arrest it. It therefore behoves

England to pay greater attention to Indian affairs, or she may be overtaken by a calamity of unusual character. For the safety of the Empire it is essential to promote a healthier and kindlier feeling between the ruling and ruled classes in this country.

1742. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that a perusal of the Fuller papers leaves no room for doubt that every care has been taken to show that Sir Bampfylde Fuller's

The Fuller papers.

resignation and its acceptance by the Viceroy were in no way influenced by prevailing political conditions. The disaffiliation affair has been put forward as the whole cause, but this should not be taken seriously, as the question of Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation would not have arisen had it not been for the agitation. The Viceroy himself bore testimony to this when he asked Sir Bampfylde Fuller to withdraw his recommendation in view of the "present state of public feeling." The real fact is that Sir Bampfylde Fuller was mortally wounded long before he was compelled to resign. His public acts, culminating in the execution of Uday Patni, formed the gravest indictment against him, and the unrest they caused in the country led to the unhesitating acceptance of his resignation.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
19th Nov. 1906.

1743. The *East* writes that after the publication of the Fuller papers, there should no longer be any doubt that the late

Ibid.

Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam resigned not on account of the Uday Patni case or censures from the Home Government, but because he would not countenance the use agitators were making of students. There is no doubt that Sir Bampfylde Fuller was offered as a holocaust to rampant radicalism. While sincerely regretting the resignation of so able a Governor, this journal is thankful to Providence that the Hon'ble Mr. Hare was selected as his successor.

EAST,
20th Nov. 1906.

1744. It is significant, writes *Bande Mataram*, that the *Times* after a lapse of 20 years, is devoting much attention to the acts and utterances of Indian politicians. The reason,

The new spirit.

however, is on the surface. Public life in India has received an impetus and new strength because it has discovered an ideal worth living and dying for. This ideal is autonomy—real autonomy—that will, if realised, change the entire life of the people. It will give them honour where formerly they had dishonour, strength where they had weakness, and emancipate them from a state of bondage. The very audacity of a subject race demanding autonomy, shows the force of this new spirit. The old spell has been broken, and those who cherished the hope of keeping the nation in a state of serfdom are naturally alarmed. If once this spirit reaches the masses, the demand for reconstituting the Government of India will be irresistible.

BANDE MATARAM,
19th Nov. 1906.

1745. Commenting on the remarks of the *Pioneer* that the people of India are getting out of control and need the rod, especially when they have the audacity to talk of freedom from British control, when it is British

'The guardianship of British bayonets.'

bayonets that keep them in the peace they enjoy, *Bande Mataram* retorts that if the English are here, it is for objects of their own, and what is worse is that their very presence is detrimental to the growth of the Indian nation. Further, a self-respecting people cannot condescend to be eternally protected. To keep them in bondage is to kill them.

BANDE MATARAM,
20th Nov. 1906.

1746. The *Indian Empire* agrees that the bitter feeling that is prevalent in Bengal would not have come about had the

The unrest in Bengal.

Government taken pains to acquaint itself with the feelings of the people before enacting important measures. Former Viceroys were in close touch with representative public opinion, and leading men used to be freely consulted. But this satisfactory state of things was changed by Lord Curzon and the result is discontent and disaster.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
20th Nov. 1906.

1747. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that those who know the circumstances under which Sir Hamilton Smith has been appointed to report on the conditions of labour in India with special reference to cotton

Appointment of an officer to report on the conditions of labour in India with special reference to cotton factories.

factories, have good reasons for apprehending that the very existence of cotton factories in India is seriously threatened. To meet the demands of the *swadeshi* movement, the mills in Bombay were

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
18th Nov. 1906.

working at high pressure, thus lessening the profits of Manchester. The *Times of India* was moved with pity for the mill-hands and called them "Bombay slaves." The *Times* in London took up this cry, Manchester echoed it, and its selfish and interested sympathy has resulted in the appointment of the officer referred to above—an appointment that probably means industrial disaster to India. Again the *Patrika* urges its countrymen to take a lesson and return to their old methods. Let them clothe themselves, spin their own yarn, and legislation will be powerless.

BENGALÉE,
22nd Nov. 1903.

1748. With reference to the *Times* article on behalf of Indian students in England, the *Bengalée* wonders what has led the great journal to take such a grandmotherly

solicitude for the welfare of a class that for the best part of half a century it has left severely alone and almost ignored. Is it the outcome of spontaneous feeling of sympathy or a mere diplomatic move having for its object the muzzling of the sable Bengali and the swarthy Sikh student, against whom a cry was raised a few weeks ago that they had distinguished themselves by nothing so much as an unconquerable hostility to the English and to English institutions?

Nevertheless, the *Bengalée* welcomes the project of mitigating the hardships which are inseparable from the lot of the Indian student during his exile, but warns the *Times* that Indian students are too big to submit to leading strings or to be silenced by lollypops, and no amount of English kindness and sympathy will induce them to surrender their reason or patriotism.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
22nd Nov. 1903.

1749. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* reminds those Englishmen who are "advocates of Imperialism, of the extension of the Empire, of ruling India with the sword," of displaying "the tiger qualities of an Imperial race," of "descending upon the

Bengalis with fire and sword, to shoot and hang them as remorselessly as in 1857," that in the opinion of Sir Hiram Maxim, the great military expert, "the wars of the future will be fought in the air," and that Germany and not Great Britain will be the first on the field.

INDIAN MIRROR,
23rd Nov. 1906,

1750. Reviewing the present situation, the *Indian Mirror* says that it seems more serious even than that which existed during the dark days of the Mutiny. In those days, discontent was confined to a small section of the population, whereas now it has spread itself over the whole country and is combined with racial discord. Government meanwhile seem to be in a somnolent state, and are taking no steps to remove the obstacles that stand in the way of a cordial understanding between them and the people.

The *Mirror* suggests that occasional meetings should be held at which the members of the Government and the representatives of the people might exchange views on important subjects and help each other with their counsels and so restore peace and good-will among the various classes. Official aloofness for the people is as fatal a course as non-official distrust of the official classes. The *Mirror* is of opinion that the situation has become extremely perilous, and that combined efforts of the Government and the representatives of the people are required to avert the disaster which almost stares India in the face.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL.
OF POLICE, L. P.,
WRITERS' BUILDINGS,
The 24th November, 1906.

F. C. DALY,
Persl. Asst. to the Insp.-Genl. of Police, L. P.